

Eyes greenish-black with brownish reflections. Antennae greenish-black, the articulations pale.

Abdomen with the overlapping caudal and pleural margins of each segment paler greenish-black, these paler markings enlarged anteriorly on sterna 6, 7, and 8, to form very obtusely triangular pale spots. A large circular pale spot on sternum 9 reaching the caudal margin. The elevated cephalic margin of sternum 10 pale in median portion.

Fossal membranes deep brown. Femora 1 and 2 deep sage green, lightest on proximal

thirds of caudal faces. Posterior femora black at tips, passing into dark brownish-green on the external face, and olive-green on the internal face and in tibial groove; dusky herring-bone markings on both faces; a dusky spot on the proximal end of the upper groove and another with oblique edges one-third the distance toward tip.

Tibiae deep greenish-black; the posterior shining black at proximal end with a narrow sage-green annulus beyond, widest inside. Spines black. Tarsi deep greenish-black above, paler beneath, especially on the callosities and pulvilli.

## A NEW AMERICAN LACINIUS.

BY NATHAN BANKS, SEA CLIFF, N. Y.

Lacinius is a genus of Phalangiidae. It was erected in 1876 by Thorell for *P. horridus* Panz. (Sopra alcuni Opilioni d'Europa e dell'Asia occidentale, Ann. mus. civ. st. nat. Genova, vol. viii, 1876). Simon (Arachnides de France tome vii, 1879) united it to Acantholophus Koch, I think, on good grounds. But as Acantholophus is preoccupied, I believe, by MacLeay in Coleoptera, it may be best to use Lacinius; especially so since Simon considers *P. horridus* Panz. as the type of Acantholophus. Lacinius is closely related to certain species of Oligolophus by the spinous eye-tubercle and anterior margin of cephalothorax; also by having prominent spines on the femora of the palpi. It differs in having the eye-tubercle more remote from the anterior margin of the cephalothorax. I believe the American forms can be farther separated from Oligolophus in not having false articulations in the metatarsi. The legs

are shorter than in Oligolophus. Two species of Oligolophus have been described from U. S., *O. pictus* Wood and *O. ohioensis* Weed. The latter I should place in Lacinius; it resembles the European *L. spinosus* Bosc. (*obtusidentatus* Koch); while the species which I describe below has more resemblance to the typical species of the genus *L. horridus* Panz.

Lacinius, Oligolophus, Mitopus and Phalangium form a tribe of the Phalanginae, distinguished by having a prominently spinous eye-tubercle and a group of spines on the anterior margin of the cephalothorax. This tribe may be called Oligolophini. It may be divided into two groups, according to the presence (Lacinius, Oligolophus) or absence (Mitopus, Phalangium) of prominent spines on the femora of the palpi.

*Phalangium longipalpis* Weed would according to some European

authors be placed in a separate genus, *Cerastoma*; others do not favor the division of the genus on sexual grounds.

*Lacinius texanus*, nov. sp. Length of body 3.6 mm., width of body 2. mm. Length of femur I, 1. mm., femur II, 3.1 mm., femur IV, 2.1 mm., leg I, 6. mm. Color gray, mottled with white and brown; cephalothorax and dorsum of abdomen gray, mottled with brown and white spots; the vase-shaped mark barely visible; venter grayish white, a black line on the sides. Cephalothorax with some scattered spines and three large ones on the anterior margin, the median the largest; on the sides are three spines projecting between the legs. Eye-tubercle near the hind margin of the cephalothorax, nearly twice its diameter from the anterior margin, with two rows of four large spines. The posterior edge of each dorsal segment of the abdomen provided with a row of about ten white spines. Palpi quite large, white with some brown spots. The femur with about seven large and several smaller white spines on the under side, the end enlarged internally and covered with short, stiff, black hairs. The patella is prolonged, the inner side and prolongation being

covered with short, stiff, black hairs. The tibia is enlarged at the end on the inner side and covered with similar hairs; on the under side are two white spines, like those on the femur. The tarsus (5th joint) is about as long as the two preceding, slightly curved, and provided with stiff hairs and a simple claw at end. Legs pale with brown bands; two on the femur, on the patella, tibia and metatarsus one each, and one at the base of the tarsus. The legs are all short, especially I and III; metatarsus I shorter than tibia I; there are no false articulations in any of the metatarsi. The coxae bear several (3-6) spines, one or two on each coxa being very large; several prominent spines at end of femur, patella and tibia. The femora are round except II which becomes quadrangular near tip; all the tibiae are quadrangular, each angle being furnished with a row of small spines; the patellae are somewhat four-sided, and the small spines are in rows, as also on the femora. The tarsi consist of many short joints. The tips of the claws of the mandibles are black. The structure of the coxae and sternum is similar to that of *Oligolophus*, but the sternum is a little shorter. The lateral pore is not visible from above.

Habitat, Eastern Texas.

## THE LARVAL STAGES OF *ICHTHYURA MULTNOMA* DYAR.

BY HARRISON G. DYAR, BOSTON, MASS.

*Ichthyura multnoma* Dyar.

1892—Dyar, Canadian entomologist, xxiv, 179.

*First larval stage*.—Head round, shining black with a few hairs; width 0.5 mm. Body somewhat flattened, with long pale and black hairs rising singly from large concolorous tubercles; color sordid grayish, tinged with dark vinous on joints 2, 5, 7, 8, 11 and 12 over the dorsum. Feet normal, the thoracic dark, the abdominal concolorous with the body. As the stage advances, the whitish spaces on the back become nearly white and

the piliferous tubercles come out black and distinct, in three rows on each side. At the end of this, and of each following stage, the larva spins a house of thread and leaves in which it molts, and in which it remains during the succeeding stage, when not eating. The larvae are solitary.

*Second stage*.—Head as before; width 0.9 mm. Body flattened, with deep segmental incisures; piliferous tubercles large, concolorous at first, but later black; setae short, black. Color blackish vinous except the dorsum of joints 3, 4, 6, 9, 10 and 13 which is greenish